

Law Enforcement News

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School's out

Proposed college-for-cops requirement bites the dust in Texas

A proposal that would have made a four-year college degree a requirement of employment as a police officer in Texas has been taken off the table, apparently in the face of strong objections from some police chiefs.

The tentative plan offered by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) in June would have made a baccalaureate mandatory for all officers hired after Jan. 1, 2010. Currently, only a high school diploma or GED is required by most agencies. The change would have ultimately required approval by the Legislature.

At issue is the difficulty in finding qualified candidates as the requirements now stand, as well as the possibility that college-educated recruits may expect higher salaries.

"How do we assume that young people who go through four years of college are going to come to work in Delta County as a deputy sheriff for \$14,000?" asked Charley Wilkinson, political director for the organizing and legislative division of the Combined Law Enforcement Associations of Texas, a state lobbying and labor federation. "They won't be able to attract the kind of candidates they want."

At present, fewer than 11 percent of law enforcement officers in Texas have a bachelor's degree, according to state records cited by The Dallas Morning News. About 27 percent have some college background, while the remainder

have a high school or equivalency diploma.

"Nothing has shown me that a four-year degree makes a good police officer," Terrell Police Chief Geoffrey Whitt told The Morning News. "I'm all for education but it doesn't preclude being a good police officer."

Whitt added that it would be difficult for him to find the five qualified recruits he needs in coming weeks to boost the size of the force to 40 sworn officers.

Whitt himself is working towards a master's degree in public administration, but asking that recruits be college educated, he said, is going to be too expensive and will reduce the applicant pool. "I am firmly against that [four-year requirement] because it would be an extreme hardship on small agencies."

Both the Arlington and the Highland Park police departments have four-year degree requirements. Deputy Chief Del Fisher, a 23-year veteran of the Arlington force, said the agency has not encountered a drought in the applicant pool. In fact, he said, it is just the reverse, as college graduates apply from around the country because they are told that in Arlington, a degree will count for something.

"How great would it be if they said that about the state of Texas and not just Arlington," said Fisher, who is pursuing a master's in education.

Dallas Police Sgt. Mike Sneed, who has worked in the agency's personnel division for

nine years, estimates that about 85 percent of new recruits already have bachelor's degrees. The Dallas Police Department was among the first in the nation to require 45-college hours.

"I don't think we [have] an opposition" to a four-year college degree requirement, a Fort Worth Police Department spokesman told Law Enforcement News. "That was made by the old chief of police in an attempt to broaden the pool of applicants we got. But I don't think there is an organized opposition from this department whatsoever."

"Because of the trend toward higher education, the nature of the job is more technical than it was years ago," Edward Laine, chief of professional standards and administrative operations for TCLEOSE, said in an interview with The Morning News. "And the people officers deal with on a day-to-day basis are much more educated than in the past. A police officer should really, as much as possible, reflect the community they serve."

Currently, more than 30 percent of all police officers in the nation have bachelor's degrees, and the rate is growing by about 2 percent a year, according to Dr. Louis A. Mayo, executive director of the Police Association for College Education.

The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin require associate degrees for officers, Mayo said, and Florida will add the requirement in 2003.

House panel is skeptical of FBI's appetite for Internet surveillance

The FBI appeared to make few converts among members of a House subcommittee who called upon agency officials in July to explain the safeguards built into its new Internet wiretapping system, which the bureau claims will pluck from endless streams of data only those messages sent or received by criminal suspects, but which lawmakers and civil libertarians believe could lead to serious abuses of privacy.

Dubbed Carnivore for its ability to get to "the meat" of what would otherwise be a virtually impossible task, the eavesdropping software package looks

like a personal computer. It plugs directly into an Internet-service provider's network where, sitting in a locked box, it can scan millions of individual messages per second in its search for those pertaining to the target of an FBI investigation. When it finds them, the agency said, Carnivore can make copies, disregarding e-mails from innocent Internet users. Surveillance usually lasts 45 days, with the accumulated data picked up regularly by an agent.

The bureau has defended the system as a necessary tool for protecting

citizens from criminals and terrorists. Carnivore, it says, is a more precise instrument than previous electronic eavesdropping systems such as Omnivore, which indiscriminately devoured six gigabytes of data an hour. So far this year, the bureau has used Carnivore in six criminal cases and 10 national security investigations. Most of these focused on "infrastructure protection," or the hunt for hackers. It was also used in some drug trafficking cases, according to The Wall Street Journal.

Pressed by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution to prove

that the system will only intercept specific messages, the FBI announced a new tamper-proof auditing mechanism that will permit federal judges and others to review each investigation that uses Carnivore. Just like traditional wiretaps, Internet taps can only be conducted under judicial order. Use of Carnivore will be subjected to vigorous reviews, and its misuse would be a felony, said Donald Kerr, head of the FBI laboratory in Quantico, Va., which developed the system.

But while the agency was selling, Continued on Page 6

Your 30 days are up:

Targeting short-term motels as havens for crime

By closing a loophole in the local housing code in July, officials in Fairview Park, Ohio, hope to rid the city of motels they claim have outlived their usefulness to travelers and have instead become havens for criminal activity.

The problem lay in a 30-year-old ordinance that prohibited guests from staying longer than 30 days at any one motel. Never strictly enforced, the law was easily skirted by owners who allowed residents to move out for one day every 29 and then back in again. But in June, the state Supreme Court rejected an appeal from the motel owners stemming from a 1997 legal challenge, and

thus gave the city the authority to make them live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the law. Guests who wish to stay in the city past the 30-day limit will have to find permanent housing after their month in the motel is up.

According to Police Chief Patrick Nealon, letters were sent to motel owners on July 1 informing them that police would begin examining their registration logs. Should any guest be found still living at the motels on Aug. 1, both resident and owner could face misdemeanor charges and fines.

While police will be enforcing a housing ordinance, the law may help

the city kill two birds with one stone. Just as in Las Vegas, where police have found by checking the identification of long-term motel residents that the lodgings are havens for fugitives, Nealon said it is not uncommon to find people living in the motels who have outstanding warrants from other jurisdictions. [See LEN, March 31, 1999.]

The police department also answers an inordinate number of thefts, drug violations, domestic abuse and other disturbance calls from the motels, he said. "One of our few homicides — we have one every four or five years — was at one of the motels," Nealon told

Law Enforcement News. "[Two] people who knew each other decided to drink a little bit and engage willingly in a fight. One killed the other."

The motels in Fairview Park had been built in the 1950s before the construction of the interstate highways. The state route they line along Lorain Road is still heavily traveled, said Nealon, but not by those passing through Ohio. It is used locally by those heading for downtown Cleveland.

"The motels have outlived their usefulness as far as places families would stay for a day or two," he said. "They're very old and what's happened is that

they have turned into rooming houses. We have some zoning problems because they were never constructed nor intended to house families and people for extended stays."

Mayor Eileen Patton, who as a City Council member in 1997 pushed to make violation of the 30-day law a misdemeanor, called the motels "decrepit" and noted that one was cited for 345 health-code violations. "If they want to have long-term residents, they should renovate and apply for an extended-stay motel license," she told The Cleveland Plain Dealer. At present, no long-term motels exist in the city.

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — A Hartford police officer was sentenced to four months detention for lying to federal investigators. Michael Basile had been indicted for allegedly pointing his gun at a prostitute while sexually assaulting her, but pleaded guilty to a reduced charge. The judge recommended that Basile serve his sentence in a halfway house, but federal prison authorities have the final say over his placement.

MARYLAND — A Baltimore detective was saved by his protective vest after he was shot by a suspected car thief who then turned the gun on himself. Det. David Azur was treated for a bruised chest after the bullet struck his body armor from point-blank range.

Police in Baltimore will receive substantial raises if a new three-year deal with the city is approved. Veteran officers at top scale will receive raises of 33 percent over the life of the contract. Mayor Martin O'Malley, who made raising police salaries a first-year priority, said the raises will allow the city to demand more accountability and higher performance. Starting salaries for patrol officers would rise to \$35,784 by July 2002.

Recruiters from the Los Angeles Police Department paid a call on Fort Detrick in Frederick in July, where up to 30 soldiers were expected to take the LAPD's written exam. The LAPD has been recruiting at military installations around the country.

NEW JERSEY — Camden police are running sting operations with female officers posing as prostitutes to help clean up the area along Bard Boulevard. Such stings were last used in Camden in 1992.

A lawsuit by the former head of the New Jersey State Police was gutted after a state judge dismissed the main charges. Carl Williams claimed in his suit against the governor and attorney general that he was never informed that he was entitled to a hearing when they asked him to resign. The judge said that as a top law enforcement officer, Williams should have known that he had the right to a hearing. Williams had been widely quoted as saying that blacks and Latinos were primarily to blame for the state's drug problems, leading to his ouster.

Camden has installed wireless laptop computers in 10 police cars, and plans to add them to additional cars through the summer. The data terminals will allow police to run license and warrant checks more quickly, without having to wait for a dispatcher to retrieve the information.

A former Newark police lieutenant who was convicted of assault is entitled to a new trial based on recently discovered evidence, a state appeals court ruled. Carmine Russo, 56, was convicted of kicking and stomping a handcuffed suspect. Investigators discovered new evidence that impeaches the credibility of a key prosecution witness.

Federal officials are investigating the

fatal shooting of a 15-year-old boy by Jersey City police. A Hudson County grand jury declined to indict Officer Vincent Corso after determining that his gun fired accidentally in a struggle with the youth, who had crashed a stolen van after a pursuit by police.

A new law has increased penalties for possessing and selling the designer drug Ecstasy, treating it with the same severity as heroin and cocaine. Possession of five ounces or more of Ecstasy is now punishable by up to 20 years in prison.

New evidence could scuttle the indictments of two New Jersey state troopers who shot three unarmed men. The 1996 shooting sparked a national furor over racial profiling. New witnesses are said to cast doubt on an eyewitness account of the shooting by troopers John Hogan and James Kenna. A hearing is scheduled for August 31 on a motion by the troopers' lawyers to dismiss the indictments.

NEW YORK — An undercover New York City narcotics officer will not face criminal charges in the shooting of an unarmed security guard after a grand jury declined to indict him, the Manhattan District Attorney announced. Patrick Dorismond was shot during a struggle with undercover officers who had solicited him in a narcotics sting.

Suffolk County will need to raise property taxes to pay for an increase in police salary, officials said. Top pay for a patrolman in Suffolk will reach \$105,000 per year by 2003 after an arbitrator awarded officers raises of 5.5 percent for each of four years.

An official from the New York Police Department's Internal Affairs Bureau testified in federal court that the bureau conducted surveillance and collected the phone records of Lieut. Eric Adams, the outspoken head of a black police group that has frequently criticized the department. A police spokesman said the actions were in response to a specific allegation against Adams and were unrelated to his position in the group 100 Blacks in Law Enforcement Who Care. Deputy Chief Raymond King disclosed the investigation during the trial of a lawsuit by Yvette Walton, who said she was fired by the department because she spoke out against the Street Crime Unit at a City Council hearing.

An officer cleared in the shooting of Amadou Diallo has been absolved in a previous shooting. The jury in a federal wrongful-death lawsuit found in favor of Officer Kenneth Boss and three other officers in the shooting death of Patrick Bailey, a 22-year-old black man from Brooklyn.

A New York City police officer was killed July 17 when his car struck a utility pole during a high-speed chase. Officer John Kelly, 31, was assigned to the Auto Larceny Unit on Staten Island. Kelly was pursuing a stolen motorcycle when his car spun out of control.

Reversing a rise in the murder rate, the New York City Police Department announced that homicides decreased this year by 0.5 percent through July 9, with 359 homicides, down two from the same period last year. Homicides are still on the rise in the Bronx, where murders have increased more than 50

percent this year.

PENNSYLVANIA — Police in Pittsburgh will place metal detectors at the doors of the city's eight police stations. The move, which was spurred by a drive-by shooting at the Squirrel Hill station, will cost \$50,000, to be taken from the police salary budget.

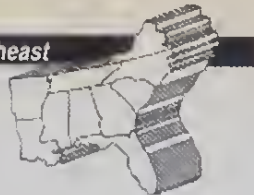
An Amtrak police officer shot and killed a man in Philadelphia's 30th Street Station after the man attacked another officer with a metal chair, officials said. Richard Brown, who was struck once in the abdomen, was still brandishing the chair when he was shot by Officer Dennis Kelly. Detectives from the Amtrak and Philadelphia police departments are investigating.

RHODE ISLAND — Providence police have instituted new guidelines for the seizure and handling of evidence after a series of mishaps last year that included losing a kilo of seized cocaine. The losses were investigated by prosecutors, but no one was charged.

Three women have been charged with assaulting a Providence police horse. A mounted patrolman was trying to clear a crowd outside a nightclub when the women struck the horse with fists, a soda can and a pizza box. The horse was not seriously hurt.

VERMONT — Mendon Police Officer Nelson Tift, who has written more speeding tickets than any other officer in the state in each of the last three years, was suspended for one week after allegedly running a woman off the road.

Southeast



ALABAMA — A white Montgomery police officer expected to be fired for allegedly beating a black man and lying about it has requested an administrative review of his dismissal. Officer J.F. Dodd allegedly used excess force in arresting Samuel Day on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Day suffered a fractured skull and a broken arm and wrist during the arrest. Investigators are still probing the involvement of a second officer, Lieut. R.E. Hughes, in the incident. The case has led to calls for the resignation of Police Chief John Wilson.

A Birmingham police officer has been placed on desk duty after he allegedly sprayed a motorist with Mace or pepper spray during an off-duty traffic altercation. Officer Dwight Ray, who was in uniform when the incident occurred, was charged with second-degree assault and menacing. The other driver, Daniel Wilson, was charged with second-degree assault and reckless endangerment.

Seven officers in Boaz have been suspended or have resigned amid state and federal allegations of mistreating Hispanic residents. The force has fewer than two dozen officers.

FLORIDA — An FBI agent was charged with solicitation after being snared in a Miami prostitution sting. Special Agent Jacques Island allegedly offered \$30 for sexual intercourse to an

undercover Miami police officer posing as a prostitute.

The Fraternal Order of Police has offered Jacksonville/Duval Sheriff Nat Glover 22 recommendations to prevent corruption and misconduct in the department. Union members suggested accountability for management decisions and better communication as steps to improve the department. Officers also suggest more time on the street before being promoted, more extensive background checks, mandatory integrity and leadership training for officers and longer probationary periods for field training officers.

The City Council of Pinellas Park has authorized the hiring of an outside consultant to review the police department after allegations of discrimination, harassment and mismanagement. City Manager Jerry Mudd defended Chief David Milchan and the department, but urged the council to hire the consultant to suggest ways of improving morale.

GEORGIA — A rookie Atlanta police officer was buried with honors after he was killed investigating a minor accident on the Downtown Connector. Allen Rogers, 27, was the fourth metro Atlanta officer to be killed this year. Russell Foster was charged with homicide by vehicle and hit and run.

The driver of a stolen car fleeing police was killed and two passengers were injured after a Georgia state trooper bumped the rear quarter panel of the suspect's car in an attempt to stop it. Despite criticism from outside the department, the Georgia State Patrol defended the officer and the bumping maneuver.

LOUISIANA — The murder rate in New Orleans has jumped 35 percent in the first six months of the year, with 116 homicides this year compared to 86 last year. Police Superintendent Richard Pennington said the increase is tied to a rise in illegal drug activity. Overall, crime in New Orleans is down 7 percent this year.

The city of Kenner has proposed state legislation that would force sex offenders to notify the Kenner Police Department if they move into the jurisdiction. Currently, sex offenders must register with the local sheriff's office when they move into an area, but sheriffs' offices are not required to share the information with local police. New Orleans is the only city in the state where registration of sex offenders with police is required.

NORTH CAROLINA — A citizens review board created to monitor police investigations in Durham has handled just five cases in 18 months and held no hearings. The board found the police investigations adequate in three cases; two cases are pending. Rule changes have prevented the board from considering the complaint of anyone suing the city or demanding an out-of-court settlement.

Murders in Charlotte-Mecklenburg dropped by nearly 13 percent during the first six months of this year compared with the same period a year ago, and police attributed the decrease in part to a recent emphasis on combating drug-related violence. There were 41 murders through June 30, compared with

47 in the first half of 1999. Reported rapes were up nearly 31 percent, and auto theft increased by 16 percent.

Forsyth County Sheriff Ron Barker faces a civil lawsuit after a judge ruled that Barker can be tried for allegedly failing to stop his chief deputy from harassing a clerk. Barker's attorneys claimed that the sheriff had immunity from the suit as a government official.

TENNESSEE — A Memphis police lieutenant with an extensive disciplinary record has been charged a second time with assaulting the mother of his children. Allen Christian, 52, has been suspended several times in his 26-year career, including a 30-day stint for the earlier domestic assault. Among other disciplinary actions, Christian has also been suspended for shooting at a suspect who wasn't involved in a violent felony and on harassment charges based on allegations that he attempted to frame a former friend.

A Nashville police officer arrested for statutory rape was fired after a disciplinary hearing. Alexander Frierson was accused of having sex on two occasions with a girl who was 15 and 16 at the time.

Funeral services were held July 29 for Trooper Lynn Ross, who was killed three days earlier in a traffic accident on Interstate 40, where he was warning motorists about construction work.

VIRGINIA — The 15-officer Smithfield Police Department has achieved state accreditation as a "professional" police force. It joins about two dozen other Virginia law enforcement agencies that have been certified by the Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission.

Three Roanoke police officers have been placed on administrative leave while the federal Drug Enforcement Administration investigates drug-related allegations against the department.

The crime rate in Virginia fell 7.3 percent in 1999, spurred by an 18.4-percent drop in burglaries. There were decreases in every major crime category. Violent crime was down 8.2 percent.

The FBI has opened a civil rights probe into the death of a man who died after being stopped by Norfolk police. Witnesses have accused the officers of using a chokehold on Raymond C. Chandler. The cause of death has not been released, pending completion of toxicology tests.

Newport News Police Officer Wayne Ferrell II was arrested July 24 on drug charges after he was indicted by a federal grand jury. Ferrell is charged with conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, crack cocaine and heroin.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — A Bement police officer, who was fired for ticketing a village trustee for riding a lawnmower on the street, has ended his lawsuit to block his firing, and resigned. Bement has one part-time police officer after David

Bein's resignation.

The Bartlett Police Department was reaccredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. The department was first recognized in 1997 after meeting 439 professional standards set by the commission.

The Lake in the Hills Police Department has leased two Road King motorcycles from Harley-Davidson for \$100 a year. The company will replace the bikes every year with brand new ones. The village spent \$7,000 to outfit the vehicles with police gear.

INDIANA — In a bid to avoid a possible death sentence, a man pleaded guilty June 15 to murdering an Indian State Police trooper. Mark Lichtenberger, 39, who admitted machine-gunning to death rookie trooper Cory Elson, will be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Two Gary police officers moonlighting as hospital security guards are under investigation after they arrested two supporters of a hospital strike. The department's policy required the officers to call for help rather than making arrests, according to Chief John Roby.

An eight-state church arson spree came to an end after a Yorktown man pleaded guilty to torching 26 churches. Jay Scott Ballinger, 38, will be sentenced to 42 years in prison as part of a plea agreement.

KENTUCKY — The state's concealed-weapon law is under fire, with its critics charging that the law costs taxpayers \$2.2 million despite a \$60 license fee. The State Police, county sheriffs and the court system all receive a percentage of the fee.

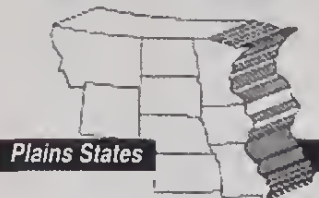
MICHIGAN — Police officers in Detroit now have the option to use hollow-point bullets, and some resident and city officials have protested the contract stipulation that allows it. A representative of the officers' union said that the hollow-points, which expand on impact, are safer to the general public than full metal jacket rounds because there is less chance of the bullet passing through one person and striking another. Hollow-point bullets are standard issue for police in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities.

A Detroit police officer who fatally shot three people in his six-year career is under investigation for manslaughter based on additional evidence uncovered by the Detroit police and forwarded to Wayne County prosecutors. The department is also conducting a top-level review of the shootings by Officer Eugene Brown, who has been assigned to desk duty pending the outcome of the review. [See LEN, June 15, 2000.]

A Detroit police officer was killed July 14 after a man with a long criminal history shot eight times at the off-duty officer and her companions. Shynelle Mason, who was off-duty, was gunned down by Jason Pinson, 21, after she identified herself as a police officer.

A former Detroit police officer, who was convicted of involuntary manslaughter and freed from prison to appeal his conviction, has been returned

to prison after 49 days of freedom. The Michigan Supreme Court said a lower court erred when it released Larry Nevers on bond pending appeal. Nevers was convicted twice in the beating death of Malice Green; the first conviction was overturned because of questions regarding inflammatory remarks by then-Mayor Coleman Young and the viewing by jurors of the film "Malcolm X" during a break in deliberations.



KANSAS — Kansas City has had four recent incidents of thefts by men posing as law enforcement, including one in which guns were stolen from the homeowner. And in De Soto, two men impersonating sheriff's deputies forced their way into a house and robbed a man of \$11,450, including \$10,000 he had won on a riverboat casino.

MINNESOTA — Demonstrators in Minneapolis, protesting a convention of animal genetics scientists, left behind canisters containing traces of cyanide. Some of the chemicals were spilled on the floor of a restaurant and a note left at the scene linked the incident to the protesters. No one at the restaurant was hurt by the chemicals.

The president of the St. Paul Police Federation pleaded guilty to drunk driving was fined \$530. Officer Brad Jacobsen must also complete chemical dependency treatment and abstain from alcohol as part of his sentence. The 17-year veteran was suspended from the department for 30 days.

MISSOURI — Reported crime in St. Louis rose 3.5 percent in the first half of the year, but some violent crimes declined. Murders fell by 14.8 percent and rapes declined by 12.1 percent. Arson and auto theft each increased by more than 20 percent.

MONTANA — A coroner's jury in Bozeman has concluded that Gallagher County Sheriff Sgt. Rick West was justified in shooting a man who had killed his wife and set fire to their house. The verdict was returned in just six minutes.

NEBRASKA — An Omaha police officer faces up to 70 years in prison if convicted in the shooting death of an unarmed black man. Jerad Kruse, 31, shot and killed George Bibins, a suspected car thief, after a pursuit. Bibins had crashed the car he was suspected of stealing into a telephone pole. He was still in the car when Kruse shot him once in the shoulder, killing him. The Omaha Police Department conducted an internal investigation and could not find a justification for the shooting.

NORTH DAKOTA — A police dog in Grand Forks was suspended for biting a detective in a police raid. Baron, a drug-sniffing German shepherd, will not be returned to duty until a trainer evaluates him.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Mitchell police will start using sting operations to halt alcohol sales to minors. A survey sponsored by the state found 11 of 33 Mitchell businesses sold alcohol to undercover underage buyers.



ARIZONA — The Mesa Police Department has formed a task force to take a formal look at allegations of discrimination in promotions. There have been no official complaints of bias, but the Arizona Civil Rights Movement plans to file suit against the department on behalf of about 30 officers.

Eric Michael Clark, 17, was indicted July 27 on a charge of first-degree murder in the shooting death of Flagstaff officer Jeff Moritz. The murder of Moritz, who left behind a pregnant wife and a 2-year-old son, was the first line-of-duty police death in the history of Flagstaff.

A Tempe police officer, injured in a gunfight in which his opponent died, underwent a 20-minute operation to remove a sponge doctors accidentally left inside him during surgery to save his life. Officer Wesley Tipton was shot in the lung and leg while investigating a domestic violence complaint. His assailant, Vem Pleaugh, died in the exchange of gunfire.

A suspected car thief was shot to death in Phoenix after he brandished a gun at police. Police cornered the man after a car chase and foot pursuit. The suspect was attempting to hot-wire a car when he turned with the gun toward Officer Chris Hoyer, who opened fire, killing the man.

NEW MEXICO — The Santa Fe school board will not give parents information on sex offenders, but will instead direct them to an Internet site where the data can be found. New Mexico's Megan's Law, which took effect July 1, requires sheriffs to notify schools and day-care centers about sex offenders living within a mile radius of those facilities. The Department of Public Safety maintains a web site containing the names, addresses and pictures of registered sex offenders.

Albuquerque police prevented a woman from committing suicide by firing non-lethal beanbag rounds at her. The 30-year-old woman was attempting to light fumes from a gasoline tank when two officers fired one round each at her.

OKLAHOMA — An Oklahoma Highway Patrol trooper has been charged with rape, sodomy and other sex crimes against two teenage girls. Trooper James Pischel allegedly told the girls "bad things would happen" if they told anyone. The 25-year-veteran had previous career trouble; he has been involved in several high-speed chases that resulted in the deaths of three people, including the wife and daughter of Oklahoma County Sheriff John Whetsel, who was then the police chief of Choctaw.

Two Tulsa police officers were fired July 21 for allegedly using excessive force during an off-duty traffic stop. Officers Buddy and Lori Visser, who are married, were dismissed by Chief Ron Palmer after they pointed their guns at the occupants of a car from

which they said someone threw something at them.

UTAH — Salt Lake City Mayor Rocky Anderson plans to beef up the Civilian Review Board, a watchdog group. Anderson intends to solicit suggestions from the police and the board before proposing legislation to the City Council. Currently, the board is limited to reviewing individual cases in the context of "overall Police Department performance or other Police Department policy concerns."



CALIFORNIA — A Los Angeles police officer was arrested at gunpoint July 30 and charged with attempted murder for allegedly shooting a gang member and planting a gun at the scene. Nino Durden was also charged with robbing a drug dealer, filing false reports and perjury.

A former member of the LAPD's Rampart Division anti-gang unit was arrested July 10 for allegedly helping to frame three innocent men. Michael Buchanan, 30, was charged with perjury and conspiracy.

A lawsuit against the City of Riverside in the death of a 19-year-old black woman has been settled. Lawyers for the family of Tyisha Miller claimed "racial animus" motivated four officers, all white or Hispanic, to shoot her to death in December 1998. Terms of the agreement were not released, although a family member said the settlement was between \$3 million and \$10 million.

Federal authorities on July 22 seized 1,100 pounds of the drug Ecstasy at Los Angeles International Airport. The 2.1 million pills had an estimated street value of \$40 million. Three men were arrested; a fourth is still at large.

Prompted by corruption problems plaguing the Los Angeles Police Department, the San Diego County Sheriff's Department has received approval to hire an outside consultant to examine the ethical dilemmas faced by its deputies. The county will spend up to \$95,000 to hire Strategic Business Ethics Inc. for a six-month study.

A special "lowrider" police car has cruised its last mile for the Santa Barbara Police Department. The souped-up car — emblazoned with a mural of "Robocop" — was used as an "ice-breaker" at community events.

A man who shot three police officers and two civilians at a Santa Monica pier July 4 surrendered to police after holding 15 people hostage for five hours. The suspect, Oswaldo Amezcua, was wanted in connection with three previous murders. None of the gunshot wounds were life-threatening.

The number of inmates in California has decreased for the first time in over 20 years. The state's prison population stood at 161,401 in June, down 360 from the same time last year.

A gang member and convicted robber

was arrested for shooting Thomas Geary, 39, a Medal of Valor winner with the Anaheim Police Department. Geary had only limited mobility in his left arm after he was shot, but doctors do not expect his wounds to cause permanent paralysis.

A former San Diego police officer, already under indictment for a scheme to sell stolen plumbing supplies, was indicted by a federal grand jury for allegedly using police computers to assist drug traffickers. Anthony Rodriguez and his wife were also indicted for lying to a federal grand jury.

A Pasadena police officer has been fired after he published a roman à clef novel detailing unethical behavior and cronyism in a suburban police force. Officer Naum Ware was previously suspended by Police Chief Bernard Melekian for what were said to be hateful remarks in the book about gays and women. Ware said he is being punished for exercising his right to free speech.

OREGON — Reported crime fell 5.6 percent statewide last year, with a 5.7-percent reduction in crimes against people and an 8.2-percent drop in property crimes. Auto theft fell 21 percent and burglaries were down 12 percent.

WASHINGTON — A man arrested for tape-recording a state trooper during a traffic stop has filed a federal lawsuit against the Washington State Patrol. The initial charge of illegal recording against Jerome Alford, 47, was dismissed.

Three police officers — the entire force of Pomeroy — were suspended with pay for their handling of a child rape case. A special prosecutor has been appointed to examine whether Chief Dave Boyer, Sgt. Steve Kazda and Cpl. Randy Forcier delayed making an arrest after a citizen gave the police photos of a man engaged in sexual activity with a 13-year-old boy.

A Clallam County sheriff's deputy was shot and killed Aug. 5 while answering a call of a blocked driveway. Prosecutors have charged Thomas Roberts, who has a history of mental problems, with aggravated first-degree murder in the death of Deputy Wallace Davis. Roberts was arrested after a 25-hour siege.

An auditor's report has sharply criticized the overtime-management practices of the King County Sheriff's Department. The audit, initiated by the sheriff and the county council, showed overtime for patrol officers rose 36 percent between 1994 and 1998, while the population served shrunk 15 percent and crime fell 22 percent.

The Washington Supreme Court, acting in two separate cases, has narrowed police power of warrantless searches and seizures. The first case centered on the "community caretaking" function of police after officers stopped a 16-year-old girl they thought was too young to be out late at night. After officers frisked her, they asked her to open her coat and observed traces of rock cocaine. The second case faulted officers for sneaking onto private property without a warrant to check out a tip of an alleged marijuana-growing operation in a garage. After the officers smelled marijuana, they obtained a warrant to search the property.

People & Places

Making history

The state of Louisiana went beyond making news with the recent appointment of a new State Police superintendent. It made history.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. **Terry Landry**, who had been deputy superintendent since last August, gives the State Police its first-ever African American superintendent. Landry will replace Col. **W.R. "Rui" Whittington**, a 27-year veteran who was superintendent for more than four years.

Whittington, who was frustrated by recent budget cuts, abruptly announced his retirement, after having previously asserted that he planned to stay on "as long as they want me to be here."

"Despite rumors that you may have heard, I intend to serve out my tenure as your superintendent of the Louisiana State Police and the deputy secretary for public safety," Whittington had written in a July 7 memo to his staff. Then, during a meeting with Gov. **Mike Foster** five days later, Whittington did a complete reversal and announced his retirement.

Clearly affected by recent controversies buffeting the department, Whittington said that it was "in the best interest of the department to have someone else in command during the current downsizing."

"Quite frankly it has been depressing to deal with cuts," Foster concurred.

The appointment of Landry, a 22-year State Police veteran, was viewed by many observers as a wise move, both politically and professionally.

"This appointment is most appropriate and timely and will go down in history as one of the most significant appointments of an African American by any governor of Louisiana," said State Senator **Cleo Fields**, a Democrat from Baton Rouge who chairs The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus. The state Democratic Party chairman, **Ben Jeffers**, was quick to agree. "Terry Landry is an outstanding person," he said. "He literally worked his way up in the ranks. He is a good example to young people both black and white."

For his part, Landry was honored to be chosen as superintendent. "I look forward to working with Governor Foster and representing the fine men and women of the Louisiana State Police," he said in a prepared statement. "After the transition of command is made complete, I will be able to respond in more detail."

Landry, who grew up in New Iberia and now lives in Lafayette, previously served as captain of the crime laboratory and worked in the gaming enforcement division and the criminal investigation bureau, among other assignments.

Private practice

After 31 years with the New York City Police Department, the agency's second-in-command, First Deputy Police Commissioner **Patrick Kelleher**, is calling it a career.

Kelleher, a Brooklyn native who joined the department in 1969, will be moving to the private sector to become

director of worldwide security at Merrill Lynch. The job, which some view as the city's premier private-security position for retired top police officials, entails overseeing fraud control, executive protection, corporate security, and physical security for Merrill Lynch's 68,000 employees.

The 53-year-old Kelleher was promoted to sergeant after 11 years on the job, and then sped upward through the ranks, reaching the three-star rank of Chief of the Internal Affairs Bureau in 1995. He was named first deputy commissioner in 1997 Mayor **Rudolph Giuliani** commended Kelleher for helping the NYPD reduce crime to record low levels in the past decade. Giuliani also credited Kelleher for "having turned around" the Internal Affairs Bureau.

Police Commissioner **Howard Safir** also sang the praises of Kelleher, calling him, "a rare individual of immense integrity."

"There has never been a better first deputy in the history of the department," the commissioner said.

Kelleher said his decision to retire was not reached without many sleepless nights, but insisted there was no primary reason for the move. "Thirty-one and a half years I've been doing this, and I loved it," he told reporters at a news conference at police headquarters on July 13. "Sooner or later there comes a time when you should leave."

The retirement decision, he said, was not "absolutely not" driven by the prospect of a federal monitor for the NYPD.

At Merrill Lynch, Kelleher will succeed **Charles P. Connolly**, another former NYPD official and former Yonkers, N.Y., police commissioner.

Top of the heap

Some won for bravery and others for their dogged pursuit of an investigation, but in the eyes of their colleagues and the National Association of Police Organizations, each of the 10 law enforcement officers honored this summer by the group were this year's TOP COPS.

Among the winners of NAPO's seventh annual TOP COPS honors, presented in ceremonies in Washington,

D.C., on August 5, were State Trooper **Scott D. Quist** of the Alaska Department of Public Safety's division of fish and wildlife protection. Quist saved the lives of two men who had been reported missing in the midst of severe weather conditions in the Alaskan wilderness. After a search team failed to locate the men, the trooper radioed that he would be making "one last pass" as the daylight started to fade. He found them about seven miles from a nearby town.

The older of the two men, who was 70, was near death from hypothermia. The younger, 32, was also hypothermic and had trouble helping Quist drag his companion to the plane. It took two trips in conditions that included low visibility and blowing snow to transport them to safety. When they reached the hospital, the 70-year-old's body temperature was 86 degrees. Doctors there said that had Quist not rescued them, the elderly man would not have lasted more than a few hours.

In Pima County, Ariz., another TOP COPS honoree, Deputy **Richard Carmona**, was on his way to catch a plane when he spotted what he believed was a routine three-car pileup. Then he noted that the driver in the center car seemed to slumped over the wheel, while the front and rear vehicles were empty. Bystanders hiding behind the cars began screaming at Carmona. "He tried to kill us!"

Grabbing his off-duty weapon, the deputy radioed for assistance and ordered the civilians to safe cover. The suspect in the vehicle turned out to be an ex-convict who had just murdered his father and might have been on his way to killed a former girlfriend. Carmona tried to convince him to leave his car, but in an instant, he fired a semi-automatic weapon at the deputy, grazing Carmona's temple. The suspect went down after Carmona returned fire.

And in Maryland Heights, Mo., Det. Sgt. **Joe Delia** was honored after an exhaustive two-year investigation he initiated resulted in the arrest and conviction of 18 individuals involved in the Evans Family criminal organization.

According to NAPO, the gang ran a prostitution ring that exploited young girls, some no older than 13. With information from the arrest of two underage prostitutes, Delia realized the family was netting millions of dollars a year from an operation that spanned 26 states. He brought in the Minneapolis Police Department, the Internal Rev-

enue Service's Criminal Division and the FBI. A federal indictment led to raids in four states.

Other winners of the TOP COPS awards included law enforcement officers from West Windsor Township, N.J.; Las Vegas; the King County, Wash., Sheriff's Office; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the U.S. Customs Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Los Angeles Police Department. Dozens of other officers were given honorable mentions for their actions.

Crews control

Morale at the Memphis Police Department is up a few notches recently, buoyed by the selection of MPD veteran **Walter Crews** as the city's new police director and the long-awaited promotions of more than 100 new supervisors.

Crews, 58, had served as the MPD's interim director since last December when he was tapped by Mayor **Willie Herenton** to lead the department. In winning the permanent appointment, he faced formidable competition from **Sonya Proctor**, a former interim police chief in Washington, D.C., **Joseph J. Santiago**, the police director of Newark, N.J., and **Gil Kerlikowske**, a former police commissioner in Buffalo, N.Y., who now serves as deputy director of the federal Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

"Quite frankly, I've seen a morale surge in the Memphis Police Department over the past few days, "in great part, I think, because we've been able to promote, and in great part because of a new leadership team," Crews told Law Enforcement News. "We're enthusiastic about it from the top, and it kind of trickles down."

Herenton called Crews an "insider who's an outsider." Since joining the department in 1969, Crews has headed several major divisions of the department and is credited with establishing the agency's Crisis Intervention Team, a nationally recognized model for law enforcement in dealing with the mentally disturbed.

Although the city conducted a national search for a new police executive, Herenton said he changed his mind

about going outside after interviewing Crews. "He held his own regarding his background, training and vision," the mayor told The Memphis Commercial Appeal. "When I was emphatic that I wanted the culture of the department changed...he handled it adroitly. His commitment to change the culture and turn the police department around convinced me."

Less than a week after being named director on July 13, Crews cleaned house, terminating the appointments of Deputy Director **David Dugger**, deputy chiefs **Brenda Jones** and **Sam Moses**, and **Richard McBryde**, executive commander of police administration. Only two members of the command staff survived the purge: Deputy Chief **Robert Wright**, who oversees all detective divisions, and Deputy Chief **Michael Dodd**, patrol commander for the West, Central, Downtown and Northeast precincts.

Crews also brought back as his second-in-command **James Bolden**, a precinct commander whose position had been eliminated in 1997 in a departmental reorganization. A 32-year veteran, Bolden, 52, served in the homicide and robbery bureaus, headed internal affairs and ran the training academy. He also commanded precincts as a major and inspector.

The department's troubled Organized Crime Unit has a new commander, as well. Under fire for the past 18 months, the squad has been the focus of federal and state corruption investigations and the subject of a scathing audit in which Jones, whom Crews fired within days of his appointment, was the only person cited by name. "The reputation of the OCU is very poor," Crews said in announcing the changes.

Crews has named Insp. **T.C. Hasty** to command the squad, which will now be called the Vice/Narcotics Unit. It will include the department's Street Crime Abatement Team (SCAT), which serves as the MPD's gang-crime bureau. The unit will work in conjunction with the Shelby County Sheriff's Department and District Attorney General's Office in forming a metro gang unit, according to The Commercial Appeal.

Moving on up

The promotions of 63 officers to sergeant and 43 sergeants to lieutenant were the first made in the MPD without federal court supervision in a decade. The process had ground to a near halt after white officers filed suits charging reverse discrimination in 1989 and 1990. A federal judge allowed a limited number of promotions in 1996 when the city claimed the shortage of supervisors was affecting safety.

Last December, U.S. District Judge **Jerome Turner** declared unconstitutional the city's use of quotas to promote black officers during the 1980s. He ordered the 45 white officers who filed the claims to be awarded an aggregate \$2 million, ending the suits.

The promotions did not sit well, however, with the 500-member Afro-American Police Association, which charged that the policy of assigning up to 10 points on the test for seniority discriminates against young officers.

Crews said that while the lack of supervisors had not affected security in the city, it cut deeply into the MPD's overtime budget. "In most departments, [front-line supervisors] are sergeants," he told Law Enforcement News. "In our department, they're lieutenants."

Now you see them, now you don't

Recent months have seen a number of changes in the face of law enforcement around the country:

■ In Fountain, Colo., Police Chief **Larry Baldanado** said he had enough after 11 years at the top. Baldanado, a 24-year veteran, said he will assume the position of deputy chief until a replacement is found. "It's time that I stop and savor what I have already done," he told The Denver Post...

■ **Karyn Flicker**, a former Mercer County, N.J., prosecutor whose argument in 1997 in favor of the death penalty for the murderer of 7-year-old Megan Kanka is legendary in state legal circles, was sworn in June 5 as director of the state Attorney General's Office Division of Criminal Justice. In her argument at

the murder trial of **Jesse Timmendequas** three years ago, Flicker is renowned for focusing on the image of the puppy the killer used to lure Kanka into his home, where he raped and strangled the child. "I learned how to be a prosecutor from her," said **William Flanagan**, who once worked for Flicker and is now U.S. Attorney for Western Louisiana. Flicker will be the first woman to run the criminal justice division, which has 150 lawyers and 350 investigators. While the division has taken some knocks from law enforcement for not making the kind of corruption and organized crime cases it should, Flicker said only that perhaps the office's energies needed to be refocused. She also maintained that the division had not gotten proper credit for its successes. Under her predecessor,

Paul Zoubek, indictments rose from 38 to more than 200 a year...

■ West Carrollton, Ohio, has a new police chief, **Richard "Rick" Barnhart**, a former officer of the year and member of the department for 18 years. Barnhart was appointed deputy chief in 1995. He replaces **Don Rice**, who retired after 28 years of service...

■ The Winamac, Ind., City Council voted 3-2 in June to oust Police Chief **Scott Taylor**, citing irreconcilable differences. "It was the best action for the future of the police department," said City Manager **Jim Conner**. First Sgt. **Jeff Heims** will serve as chief until a replacement is named. A six-year member of the force, Taylor will be reassigned to regular police duties as a deputy.

Hartford loses patience with acting chief

Hoping to regain some stability in a beleaguered police department while the search continues for a permanent chief, the city of Hartford, Conn., in July appointed its second acting police chief in 15 months after officials lost patience with Acting Chief Deborah Barrows, under whose tenure they discovered administrative chaos within the department's property room.

Barrows, 45, was a captain before being appointed in April 1999 as acting chief, replacing Joseph Croughwell Jr., who left on a medical leave and did not return. Replacing Barrows as the new acting chief is Robert Rudewicz, 41, an 18-year veteran who is expected to keep the job until the completion this fall of a national search for a permanent leader.

Rudewicz, who was notified only hours before his selection was made public, will share authority with deputy city manager James F. Wright, the police department's primary overseer. The two will appoint a team of top police

officials to carry out the new chief's orders and create a better chain of command within a department that has only one acting chief, one acting assistant chief and five captains, said Wright.

City officials made their move on July 18, one week after John M. Bailey, Connecticut's chief state's attorney, demanded that the department hand over more than \$750,000 in confiscated money and property from suspects taken into custody since Barrows's appointment. The department is due back 70 percent of those funds under the state's asset-forfeiture laws.

"If you were getting 70 percent of the money back, wouldn't you hand it over?" Bailey asked. "This is a great deal of money. It has to be accounted for."

An audit of the property room was initiated July 12 after Bailey complained to the state auditor of public accounts. While \$118,601 of the \$380,000 owed his office from the police department's drug forfeiture ac-

count was returned, the Hartford Superior Court, which is owed an estimated \$350,000, received nothing. Both agencies complained that the police department has ignored more than 3,550 court orders demanding that drugs, cash and personal property be returned.

Another audit earlier that week sought to account for \$600,000 in confiscated cash that had at one time been kept in the property room.

The poor record-keeping and the delay in turning over the money exasperated city and state officials and was perhaps the final straw for those who were not favorably disposed to Barrows's leadership.

"We were stunned by what was happening," said Mayor Michael P. Peters. Instead of the funds, he said, the department had offered only implausible excuses. Officials were told that the department's administrative staff had been depleted by attrition, and that it had difficulty with transferring the money electronically.

Sources close to the investigation cited by The Hartford Courant said the department's disordered files were probably to blame. It is possible that everything was destroyed or returned as ordered, but that records of such actions were not provided to city clerks. A court administrator who brought the problem to the attention of the police department in April told The Courant that he did not see any patterns that would suggest otherwise.

Still, Peters called the issue a "huge embarrassment" which only underscored the city's need to find a permanent chief.

City Manager Sandra Kee Borges said Barrows's removal was not related to her job performance, but rather the city's need to move forward and make changes within the police department. Minutes before she was to meet with Barrows on July 18, officials received a doctor's note saying that the acting chief was taking a 10-day medical leave. Complaining of chest pains, Bar-

rows had sought medical attention at a hospital. She had to be informed of her demotion by hand-delivered letter since Kee Borges was unable to reach her by telephone, letter or pager.

When first appointed, Barrows had been strongly supported by rank and file officers. She had played an active role in cooling the friction between the department and the community in the wake of a fatal shooting involving an unarmed teenager, 14-year-old Aquan Salmon.

But even neighborhood leaders who backed her grew angry when in May she disregarded the recommendation of a consultant hired by the city to assess the strengths of the agency and ordered the dismantling of three police substations. Barrows did so without informing either Kee Borges or members of the City Council.

Officials have also acknowledged that Barrows is suspected of abusing the department's comp-time policy and have been frustrated by her frequent absences. Barrows said that the guidelines were not made clear to her.

In Rudewicz, city officials are getting someone with a strong academic background on management issues and a reputation for following orders. A former head of the police academy, his current assignment is overseeing the department's accreditation effort.

Rudewicz said he will not apply for the permanent chief's job. "Quite honestly," he told The Courant, "this is a one-day-at-a-time proposition."

Medical kits better prepare deputies to handle critical first-response duties

A police officer or civilian suffering from a gunshot wound may have a better chance for survival if emergency first-aid can be given in the moments before the arrival of paramedics, according to the manufacturer of a new medical kit which the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department distributed in July to all of its patrol deputies and those in the detective division.

The sheriff's office has purchased 5,000 of the kits, which contain rubber gloves, trauma shears that can cut through a uniform and sterile bandages and pads. Its contents are designed to stop bleeding from major vessels or arteries, sucking chest wounds, or other types of injury that can compromise breathing, said Lary Townson, national director of law enforcement for Emergency Medical Products, the Wisconsin-based company that produces the packs.

Some \$60,000 seized in drug busts paid for the kits, in addition to another \$20,000 made available by Los Angeles County Supervisor Don Knabe. Townson said that the company would replenish free of charge any kits that are used.

While its contents were developed by experts in emergency medicine, the packaging and training were conceived by police agencies, including the Los Angeles and Las Vegas Metropolitan police departments, Townson said. The LAPD, in fact, has had the kits for more than a year and has used them in two non-fatal shootings of officers. "The bottom line is, emergency medicine and law enforcement came together to develop the product," he said.

The kits come with a nine-minute video that officers view before being issued the pack. The video, along with the first-aid training that is continually being upgraded, gives officers enough knowledge to use the equipment effectively, said Los Angeles Sheriff's Deputy Darren Harris. "We hope that these law enforcement trauma shooting kits can help save a deputy's life in the field," he told Law Enforcement News. "That's our ultimate goal."

Townson, who is also an emergency

medical technician, was the force behind the product's development. In 1982, his brother-in-law, Officer Dennis Doty of the Riverside, Calif., Police Department, was fatally shot along with his partner, Officer Philip Trust, during the apprehension of a bank robber, he told LEN.

"Being in the business and remembering when my brother-in-law was killed, I had a question that was gnawing at me for a while. I wondered what law enforcement [officers] do when they get shot — what do their partners do?"

Research conducted by Townson with the help of the company's paramedics, other EMTs and emergency physicians found that in the overwhelming majority of cases, police arrive on the scene before medical personnel. "An officer gets shot in the line of duty, several officers if not half the department shows up, usually beating the paramedics," he said. And in a situ-

ation such as the shootout in North Hollywood in 1997, in which gunmen wearing bulletproof garments outgunned county and municipal law enforcement forces, pinning them down, EMTs were unable in any case to get to a wounded civilian.

Deputies, said Harris, have complete discretion in the field over when and on whom the kit is used. While in many of the county's areas, medical response is nearly immediate, there are outlying regions where paramedics have to come from farther away. In an emergency, the kit is a valuable tool, he said.

"If he [the deputy] feels that's the best course of action for him to take, based on the circumstances, then he should take that action," said Harris. "He might opt not to use it on a deputy, depending on the situation. Or if you had a citizen down, such as in North Hollywood, where everybody is pinned down, obviously they're going to have

to treat not only themselves, but the civilian next to them."

Both Townson and Harris agree that the kit also offers a psychological advantage to both the injured officer and his partner. In the past, deputies have ripped their shirts off in an attempt to treat the wound. Having the equipment available to take decisive medical action, said Harris, could put the wounded officer or civilian in a "positive mental attitude toward survival."

It also gives the officer performing emergency first-aid something to focus on, helping to overcome feelings of helplessness and panic, he said.

When the Riverside County, Calif., Sheriff's Department had two deputies shot dead through their vests by a sniper several years ago, said Townson, the deputies who were the first on the scene later told him that they would have felt better if they had had the product and used it, "even finding out later that it wouldn't have done any good."



Vegging out

Representatives of the Philadelphia Regional Produce Market hand over cases of fresh fruit to city police officers, part of a donation of 10,000 pieces of fruit and bottled water to police working security during the recent Republican National Convention.

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SCHOOL SAFETY AND SECURITY

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(K-Higher Ed),
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presented by
The Criminal Justice Center &
Security Management Institute

**Via Satellite with Q & A
Five 60-Minute Sessions,
every Tuesday in October 2000**

Creating a Safe School Environment: Curriculum, Management and Operations

October 3, 2000 - 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. ET

Application of the concepts of Generally Accepted Minimum School Safety Standards (GAMSSS) and Essential Components of School Safety and Security for guiding security operations and concerns.

Instructor: Richard Glover - Mr. Glover is CEO of School Safety Professionals, a consulting firm incorporated to help school systems establish and maintain safe and secure teaching and learning environments. He teaches in the John Jay College Public Management Department.

Hank Murphy - Mr. Murphy was Deputy Director for School Safety for the New York City Public Schools for sixteen years and helped establish the first college-accredited training academy for school security officers. He retired from the NYPD as a Lieutenant.

Streetwise: Language, Culture, Diversity and School Safety

October 10, 2000 - 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. ET

Training for school safety, security and law enforcement officers on the perceptions, attitudes, myths and stereotypes regarding cultures and peoples that may effect their ability to perform their duties with increasingly diverse student populations.

Instructor: Herbert A. Johnson - Mr. Johnson is the Associate Director of the Criminal Justice Center & Security Management Institute at John Jay College. He has developed cultural diversity training modules for the New York City Board of Education School Safety Officers, security personnel and law enforcement officers. The "Streetwise" curriculum has been delivered to more than 5,000 graduates of the NYPD training academy.

Bomb Threat and Incident Planning

October 17, 2000 - 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. ET

Information on how to develop a Bomb Threat and Incident Plan for response to bomb threats or actual bombing incidents in schools.

Instructor: Brendon Patrick O'Hanlon - Mr. O'Hanlon consults on International Security and Counter-Terrorism for the Criminal Justice Center & Security Management Institute. He retired as the Assistant Director for Protection of the U.S. State Department's Diplomatic Security Service.

Responding to Acting-out Behavior

October 24, 2000 - 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. ET

An examination of acting-out behaviors in youths such as emotional disturbance, MICA (mentally ill chemical abuse) and suicide. Warning signs and suggested responses will be presented.

Instructor: Robert J. Loudon, Ph.D. - Dr. Loudon is the Director of the Criminal Justice Center & Security Management Institute at John Jay College. His twenty-one year police career with the NYPD included serving as the Commanding Officer of the Hostage Negotiating Team.

Community Policing in Schools

October 31, 2000 - 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. ET

The development and maintenance of police/school community partnerships in creating safe and secure environments for learning, teaching and socializing in schools.

Instructor: Launcelott Smith - Mr. Smith is the Project Director for the New York State Regional Community Policing Institute located at John Jay College, where he also teaches for the Criminal Justice Center & Security Management Institute. He retired at the rank of Detective-Lieutenant after twenty-four years service in the NYC Housing Authority Police Department.

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Rhode Island SP decides better safe than sorry

Spurred in part by recent school shootings across the country, the Rhode Island State Police and the state troopers' association are working together to distribute gun safes to troopers for storing their weapons at home.

"Firearms are part of our uniform and, sadly at times, part of our trade," the state police superintendent, Col. Edmond S. Culhane Jr., told The Associated Press. He noted that the safes will give troopers ready access to their weapons while making it more difficult for children to get them. In addition, the safes will allow the troopers to store their weapons loaded. For safety reasons, police often keep their weapons at home in one place and their ammunition in another.

Several incidents are said to have influenced the department's purchase of the safes, which came about after troopers' association president Jamie Pereira approached Culhane with the idea. In April, a 10-year-old boy fired a Rhode Island state prison guard's personal weapon while the officer was visiting a private home. No one was injured. In May, a Newton, Mass., police officer was charged with a misdemeanor for failing to lock up a revolver that one of his friends used to commit suicide.

The safes, which measure roughly 14 inches by 9 inches, have alarms and an electronic keypad and can alert troopers to any attempted tampering. If someone tries to enter the wrong combination on the keypad or just begins to push buttons, an alarm will ring for 30 seconds. The next time the safe's owner opens it, another alarm beeps



The Mossberg safe can store two .40-caliber semiautomatics.

several times to alert the officer that someone had tried to open the safe.

Cpl. James Manni told The Providence Journal-Bulletin that the safe is also tamper-proof and was tested with sledgehammers and other tools. Each can hold two weapons the size of the department-issued Beretta .40-caliber semiautomatic handgun.

The safes usually retail for about \$219 each, according to the manufacturer, the New Haven, Conn.-based Mossberg Safe Systems Inc. The total purchase price of about \$34,000 for 222 safes was split evenly by the State Police and the troopers' association.

Department officials said their agency is the first state police force in the United States to issue an alarmed firearms-storage safe.

Current state law requires that all weapons stored in homes be kept secure and safe, but there are no specifics on how the weapons should be stored. Culhane said the department is trying to devise a policy that will require troopers to use the safes.

The superintendent is also hopeful that others will follow the lead of the state police and use the safes. "We hope the community will follow our example," he said.

House panel is wary of FBI's e-mail intercept system

Continued from Page 1

lawmakers and critics were not buying. "You can understand the skittishness of some people whose concern is privacy," said Representative Henry Hyde (R.-Ill.), chairman of the full House Judiciary Committee. "And when you see some of the things that have happened here in Washington, it gives one reason to wonder and worry."

Representative John Conyers (D.-Mich.), said, "If I could be assured that everybody wouldn't do the wrong thing because there is a statute making it criminal, that would reduce a lot of our efforts."

Conyers added that he did not see any way of verifying the bureau's assurances that Carnivore would only capture the information it was programmed to seek.

In fact, experts contend that use of the system could open a thicket of legal and privacy issues. On July 14, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a Freedom of Information Act request with the FBI, asking the bureau to release the system's source code, essentially the blueprint which would show that the software would indeed only capture and record the intended communications. Carnivore's source code has been fiercely guarded by the agency, which claims that its release would open the system up to attack from hackers.

The Electronic Privacy Information Center, a Washington-based advocacy group, also filed an FOIA request in

July, asking for "all records" relating to Carnivore. While it did not ask for the source code, "we made clear we are seeking everything, including software," said David Sobel, a privacy activist at the center who spoke with The Journal.

Formal legal challenges to the program have been few, however, and those who have tried to prevent the bureau from using Carnivore have been largely unsuccessful. A federal magistrate earlier this year ruled against an unidentified Internet provider whose attorney, Robert Corn-Revere, said his client feared that FBI access to e-mail posed a grave risk to privacy and security. The ruling left the company no choice but to allow Carnivore to be hooked up to its system. "This is an area in desperate need of clarification from Congress," Corn-Revere told The Journal.

But the FBI maintains that in Carnivore, it is just trying to keep on top of rapid changes in the Internet communications while still meeting federal guidelines for wiretaps — the vast majority of which are still approved for telephones at this point. And the system is not foolproof. E-mail messages that are heavily encrypted can still be captured, but then they have to be read. Agents are "at the mercy of how well it [a message] was encrypted," said Marcus Thomas, chief of the FBI's Cyber Technology Section.

Another effort by the bureau to disrupt the operations of hackers is

InfraGard, an alliance of federal agencies, academic institutions and businesses that was forged last year to protect the nation's critical information systems.

In June, the city of Omaha created its own chapter, which also covers the states of Iowa and Minnesota, said Larry Hale, a senior official with the bureau's National Infrastructure Protection Center. Other chapters exist in St. Louis and in Cleveland, where local FBI agents met with private security professionals in 1996 to come up with a way of protecting the city's computer infrastructure.

Bureau officials pointed to the recent "I Love You" virus as an example of how quickly computer systems can be compromised during an attack by hackers. The InfraGard program has three components: an alert network that provides information to businesses on how to protect their networks; a security Web site; and a help desk to assist InfraGard members and bureau field offices with program issues, technical advice and administrative support.

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Philly beating draws Feds' attention

While conceding the provocative nature of a nationally aired videotape that showed Philadelphia police officers kicking and punching a black suspect, city and department officials urged residents not to rush to judgment before "a proper and fair investigation" has been conducted into the events leading up to the July 12 arrest of an accused carjacker who authorities say shot an officer, stole a patrol car and led police on a high-speed chase through city streets.

The incident, which quickly drew the attention of federal authorities from the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division as well as the FBI, began when police noticed 31-year-old Thomas Jones driving erratically. Discovering through a license check that the car in which he was riding had been reported stolen on July 1, they gave chase. Jones eventually crashed the car into a civilian vehicle.

However, witnesses said that before jumping into an unattended police vehicle and taking off, Jones traded numerous shots with police, one of which blew out the patrol car's back window. Officer Michael Livewell was shot in the thumb; Jones was hit in the abdomen and arm. Driving the patrol car, he was chased for approximately a mile by dozens of police.

After Jones was stopped by police, videotape taken by a local news helicopter shows him being dragged from the cruiser, then being kicked and beaten by both black and white officers

until he was led away in a choke hold and handcuffs.

"While it would be easy to be inflamed by the videotape, we have to determine the facts," said Mayor John F. Street. "As inflammatory as this tape might be, we have to keep in mind that the police were in the process of apprehending a criminal suspect who had resisted a number of attempts to arrest him and who had shot a police officer in the process."

The incident has been compared in some quarters to the beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles in 1991, although Police Chief John F. Timoney and city officials vehemently rejected any similarities between the two cases. Jones' arrest, said police, took place after he had already stolen a car and committed other criminal acts. Local black leaders, meanwhile, have cast the incident as not one of racial insensitivity, but rather excessive force by police.

"It comes of a history of violence and brutality in this department for over 30 years, and that's what Commissioner Timoney and the black clergy and the NAACP have been resisting for a long time," said Jerry Mondesire, president of the city's NAACP chapter.

Said the Rev. Vernal Simms, president of the Black Clergy of Philadelphia and vicinity: "We saw the tape. We saw that there were as many black officers kicking and punching and jumping as white. We are not questioning that. We are concerned about the whole brutality."

Under Frank Rizzo, who was the city's police commissioner and later its mayor, Philadelphia was accused of having among the most brutal police forces in the nation. Four years ago, the city settled dozens of lawsuits stemming from a police scandal that involved six corrupt and brutal officers

which will determine whether any of the officers face criminal charges, the Jones beating is also being investigated by the Justice Department. Attorney General Janet Reno said that the videotape is being reviewed by U.S. Attorney Michael Stiles in Philadelphia. Stiles told USA Today that the FBI is

a professor of criminal justice at the University of South Carolina. Alpert, who interviewed officers, suspects and supervisors for a new book published in conjunction with the Police Executive Research Forum, "Police Pursuit: What We Know," said all three categories of participant agreed that chases create a high level of aggression in officers.

Excessive force was involved in some 14 percent of the physical apprehensions studied by researchers, he told Law Enforcement News. In fact, Alpert added, there is a greater percentage of abuse after a pursuit than in any other event involving police.

"We recommend that the officer involved in the chase not be the officer who physically apprehends the suspect," he said. "It should be someone else. The officer whose car is stolen, whose briefcase was stolen, who was the primary driver in the chase vehicle, should stand off to the side and hit a punching bag while his partner does the arrest."

In Alpert's estimation, police in Philadelphia did use excessive force. After Jones was in custody, he said, there was no longer any need to use force. "Only having seen the video of Philadelphia," he said, "it certainly appears that this suspect quote, deserved what he got, unquote. But that's not an appropriate response from a government agency."

Lorie Fridell, PERF's director of research, questioned whether police could be taught how better to deal not only with the fear, but the anger that ensues following a chase.

"I don't think we do a good job of helping them experience that," she told LENO. "We've made some inroads with the shoot/don't shoot type of stuff, where their adrenaline really does get going. It's never going to be the street, but it does say in a small way what it's going to be like. I'm wondering if we could extend that to the situations where they are going to be extremely angry. I don't know of any training programs that do that."

"Only having seen the video, it certainly appears that this suspect quote, deserved what he got, unquote. But that's not an appropriate response from a government agency."

from the PPD's 39th District. All are now serving long Federal sentences.

Their abuses cost the city nearly \$3.5 million in settlements to 42 of 44 plaintiffs. By reaching an agreement with plaintiffs, which included Philadelphia's NAACP chapter and the Police-Barrio Relations, the city was able to delay a potential suit. [See LENO, Oct. 31, 1996.]

The agreement, which was announced Sept. 4, 1996, was made under the supervision of U.S. District Judge Stewart R. Dalzell. It called for officials to create a 15-member task force to review all departmental policies and procedures. The city was also directed to hire an integrity and accountability officer to ensure that police ethics are implemented and maintained.

In addition to a probe by local offi-

also involved in the examination of the tape.

"Without drawing any conclusions," Stiles said, "there is enough on the videotape for us to initiate a preliminary investigation. There is an understanding that this is a matter of wide public concern. We have to get started now, if a federal prosecution is warranted down the road."

Timoney said authorities have not determined which gun was used to shoot Livewell as he tried to prevent Jones from stealing a police car. Although it looks as if he was shot by the suspect, that could change depending on the accounts of eyewitnesses, the commissioner said.

While cautioning that the videotape does not show what if anything Jones was doing to justify the force used against him once he was out of the cruiser and in custody, criminal justice experts remarked that officers might have taken a different approach.

"The thing that ran through my mind as I watched this, is that they were really lucky that this guy did not still have a gun," said James Fyfe, a former New York City police lieutenant and professor at Temple University. "They put themselves in a vulnerable position. The videotape could have been used as a training exercise," he told The Associated Press.

Car pursuits hold an enormous potential for abuse, said Geoffrey Alpert,

Test-scoring changes have some Fort Wayne officers seeing red

A change in the way scores are ranked on the Fort Wayne, Ind., police entrance exam has angered some officers and city officials, who claim the new emphasis on an oral interview and the devaluation of the test's academic portions will result in lower standards.

The new ranking system was implemented on the first of the year when Rusty York replaced Daniel Hannaford as police chief. "We have not changed our requirements," Deputy Chief Dewayne Hartup told Law Enforcement News. "What we changed was its use as a ranking tool."

Previously, those applicants who did well on the physical agility portion of the exam or the five academic sections might then do poorly on the interview and still score higher than someone who responded well to being interviewed by members of the department and community leaders.

"Do we want people who do not speak well in public and do not know how to conduct themselves in a job interview?" asked Hartup. "If you think

about it, it is intertwined. I seriously doubt anybody who is not academically inclined, nor has the polished speaking skills to get through academia, has prepared themselves properly to get through the interview."

But City Council President Don Schmidt was quick to disagree. Under the previous administration, applicants were required to receive a passing grade of at least 70 on each of the five sections of the written exam, which include math and grammar. The questions, he told Law Enforcement News, were based on things police officers might encounter. For example, applicants might be asked to convert to feet the number of inches of a skid mark.

The test was geared to a 10th-grade educational level, said Schmidt.

The local Patrolman's Benevolent Association also dislikes the new ranking system. Union head Jeff Burkholder told The Associated Press that the new approach lowered standards.

Chief York, who noted that recent recruit classes have been slim on mi-

nority recruits, told the City Council in June that the tests had previously given too much weight to academics. Good candidates, he said, were being eliminated, and the exams did not necessarily assess applicants' total skills.

Hartup dismissed Schmidt's claim that the change came about as a way for the department to increase its ethnic diversity. The applicant pool has not been increased, he said, because those who got either 70 points or 100 points on the exam would still have passed.

The ranking under the new system, however, calls for applicants to pass with an aggregate score of 70 points. The written test has also been changed to a pass-fail, so that a candidate who scores a 90 and one who scores a 70 will both progress to the next level. That way, said Hartup, both applicants will be on the same footing before the interview, which is also scored.

"What we're saying is when it gets down to deciding who goes on to the next step, which would be the background investigation, anyone who is test smart is going to have a leg up on anyone who is not test smart," he said. "We believed it was a fairer approach."

Schmidt, however, contends that those who score at the highest level on the academic portion of the exam should be given greater consideration than those who pass with the minimum. Not only is it important to have someone with that type of knowledge on the force, he said, but it shows character. "It shows he's applied himself, he's made it his responsibility in his educational process earlier to be good in those areas," he told LENO.

IUPA's Cabral is still the people's choice

Former Defiance, Ohio, police detective Sam A. Cabral won an uncontested victory in July in his bid for reelection as president of the International Union of Police Associations.

Cabral, a 28-year law enforcement veteran, rose to sergeant of detectives in Defiance before moving to Washington, D.C., in 1990 to serve as international secretary treasurer of the AFL-

CIO union. An active unionist throughout his career, Cabral assumed the IUPA presidency in 1995 following the resignation of Robert Kliesmet. In 1996, Cabral won his own four-year term.

"I believe that the members are appreciative of our whole leadership team who has put the highest priority on serving the local units, which is something that will continue," he said.

Chief of Police City of Concord, New Hampshire

The City of Concord, state capital of New Hampshire, population 38,000, located in the beautiful Merrimack River valley, is seeking a progressive Chief of Police. The ideal candidate will possess: a proven record of community and organizational leadership; outstanding executive management skills; successful experience implementing community policing programs; a record supporting a team based management style; a history of successful innovations, experience implementing current technology in department operations, and expertise in effective community relations and customer service programs. The Police Department enjoys the strong support of the Mayor and City Council, is a source of pride for the Concord community and is known for its integrity and commitment to excellence.

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Too little, too late

Report rips delays & inefficiencies in NYPD's internal discipline system

Outside scrutiny of the New York City Police Department, which of late has been both intense and ongoing, took a new turn in late June when a commission appointed by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to monitor the department's anti-corruption efforts concluded that the internal system for disciplining officers is staffed with inexperienced lawyers and bogged down by significant delays.

The Commission to Combat Police Corruption conducted an eight-month study of the NYPD's internal disciplinary system, known among police officers as the "trial room," which actually consists of one office that tries the cases against the officers and another that oversees the department's administrative law judges. The commission also reviewed the summaries of 750 cases against officers that were closed from November 1998 to October 1999, and examined the files of 49 cases closed in the spring of 1999.

According to a draft copy of the panel's report, which was obtained by The New York Times, the trial room's prosecutors were inexperienced, poorly supervised and inadequately prepared for trial. The commission found frequent failures to make timely contact with witnesses and poor presentations at hearings that led to case dismissals and damaged the effectiveness of prosecutions.

The standard of proof in administrative trials is a preponderance of the evidence, rather than beyond a reasonable doubt, as is the case in criminal trials, which should make it easier for the department to prove its case.

The most significant problem, according to the report, was the lengthy delays that inflicted serious damage on disciplinary cases. Richard Davis, who chairs the mayor's commission, said that 50 percent of cases that went to departmental trial took more than 444 days from the filing of charges to the closing of the case. Twenty-five percent of the cases took more than five months.

According to Davis, all of the trials probably would have taken only one day to try, three at the most.

Reactions to the report were mixed, with Police Commissioner Howard Safir saying through a spokesman that the report missed the mark.

"While the commission has made some recommendations that appear to be workable, on the whole, we believe the findings are wrong and predicated on flawed methodology," Safir's spokesman, Marilyn Mode, told Newsday.

On the other hand, the head of the police union, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, saw the report as a vindication of claims the union has long made of unfair treatment of officers in the trial room.

"It's out of control, it's inefficient and it's being run by people who are inept, Patrick J. Lynch, the PBA president, said of the disciplinary process. "And right now, this is seriously affecting morale of the police officers. We need to have an independent hearing officer, truly independent."

Good cop, bad cop

Controversial flier asks residents to report good deeds, misconduct

A flier distributed by the Pittsburgh Citizen Police Review Board, which on one side asks residents to report good deeds by officers and on the other, misconduct, is an insult to the intelligence and professionalism of the department, the city's Fraternal Order of Police charged in July.

The flier has been handed out at review board meetings since March and at other public events since early May. One side is headlined "Good Cop?" and reads "Police officers have a tough job; let them know you appreciate them... and call us with the good news about a good cop." The other side is entitled "Bad Cop?" and says, "If you think a cop abused your rights or you know about a bad cop... call us... We can help." Both sides list the review board's phone number.

Elizabeth Stadlander, a spokesperson for the FOP, called the fliers nothing more than a way of soliciting business for the board. "We think that it's kind of sad that the board has to take measures to justify its own existence," she told Law

Enforcement News. "They actually have to advertise. They've made it into a business."

Since it began operating in July 1998, the board has taken action on some 220 complaints. In all but nine cases involving 12 officers, sworn personnel have been cleared of wrongdoing.

In the cases that did advance to the public hearing stage, the board cleared one officer and recommended discipline against 11 others. Police Chief Robert W. McNeilly Jr., who reviews the board's decisions, subsequently cleared eight of those. The remaining three were disciplined.

Of the 299 complaints lodged this year, 40 were sworn complaints. One public hearing has been ordered by the board, but not yet held.

Elizabeth Pittinger, the review board's executive director, said the panel does not need to solicit business. "The focus of that flier has been to acknowledge that there is good policing going on," she told The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. "Those people deserve to be recognized."

So far, the board has received four reports praising officers, which it has forwarded to commanding officers, Pittinger said.

Furthermore, staff members will not take an officer's name if a complaint comes in anonymously. Instead, complainants are advised of their right to file a sworn complaint.

The call is logged, however, noted Stadlander, the FOP spokeswoman. While the authority of the review board may not come into play until a complaint is sworn, even anonymous calls are added to the statistics released to the public, she told LEN.

"So when people say, 'Why do we need you, you only had 12 since you were born?' they can say, 'Well, we get 500 complaints.' You get 500 complaints, but that could be kids who just got their underage party busted by police and are sitting around saying this officer did this, this officer did that," said Stadlander. Those statistics are misleading to the public, she said.

Is LA's crime honeymoon over? Gangs blamed for surge in violent crime rate

While Los Angeles, like many of the nation's larger cities, has enjoyed record low crime rates in the past few years, significant increases in homicides and other violent crimes during the first six months of this year may be signaling an end to the relative peace.

According to police department statistics, murders have risen by 30 percent in the first half of 2000 compared with the same period in 1999, from 192 to 250. There were 97 more rapes, 106 more robberies and 1,437 more aggravated assaults, all contributing to a 7.5-percent jump in the city's overall violent crime rate from last year.

The most alarming increases have occurred in South-Central Los Angeles, where police contend that conflict between gangs has caused a surge in violence. More than 40 percent of the homicides this year have been gang related, according to the department. At the Newton station in South-Central, one of the city's 18 police districts, 24 more homicides were committed in the first half of 2000 than in the same period last year.

"What we're seeing is multiple gang frictions throughout the city," Deputy Chief Maurice Moore told The Los Angeles Times. "A lot of it has to do with turf and, of course, drugs."

Gang violence has become regional, said Comdr. Tim Jackman of the Long Beach Police Department. Eight years ago, efforts by a coalition of gang members, parents, neighborhood activists and others led to a truce among gangs in Los Angeles. In Long Beach, such violence had also been on the decline since the early 1990s, but in May the city had 10 homicides — four more than the same period last year.

In June, Long Beach officers joined with colleagues from Los Angeles, Compton, Lynwood and South Gate to conduct a five-city raid on 24 homes. The targets were believed to be associates of gang members suspected in the April 29 shooting death of Long Beach Officer Daryle Black. Three adults and three juveniles were arrested.

The sweep, said Officer David Marander of the Long Beach force, "definitely sent a message" that authorities would not tolerate gang violence. Police recovered one handgun and other

evidence that linked the arrestees to the gang members, Ramon Sandoval, Jr., 18, and Adolfo Ramon Bojorquez, 21. Both are being held on suspicion of murder.

Black was shot after he and his partner drove into the middle of a gang confrontation. The officers recognized one gang member, Miguel Camacho. Knowing that Camacho was armed and faced arrest as a convicted felon in possession of a firearm, Camacho's friends opened fire on the officers' unmarked patrol car with high-powered assault rifles, said Marander. Black was hit in the head and killed. His partner, Rick Delfin, was hit in the knee, and bullet fragments struck him in the head. A

pregnant woman was also wounded by the gunfire while sitting inside her apartment.

Experts say the resurgence of violence may be attributable to the coming of age of younger gang members. And the boom in the economy, some say, has not left older gang members in better financial shape. Those with criminal records may still find it difficult to get work.

"Gang members need jobs because they have kids," said Michael Jones, who described himself to The Times as a former gang member. "The kids have to eat." Without work, he said, gang members will continue to commit crimes to support their families.

Police dismissed the contention that the recent Ramparts scandal has emboldened the city's criminal element, especially youth gangs. The department's anti-gang officers, said Deputy Chief Moore, are still fighting crime on the streets.

Whatever the reasons for the upswing, city leaders are seeking the input of gang experts and others in the community. At one of two City Council meetings on July 10, Councilman Mark Ridley-Thomas said he would ask that body to declare a state of emergency to make additional funds available for youth job training and gang intervention efforts. The Times reported.

Not everyone wants deputies keeping the peace in Compton

In a transfer of responsibility notable for the acrimony it has generated within the community, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department has taken up law enforcement duties for the city of Compton after City Council members in July voted to disband the local police department.

The LASD has moved into police headquarters, although the full transfer of power will not be complete until September. Compton is the third city in the county in the past 20 years to disband its force in favor of an LASD contract. While the issue has caused an ugly rift in the city's political life, officials said that the move will not only shave \$7.7 million a year from a \$20-million police budget, but will help the city get a handle on its skyrocketing murder rate and entrenched gang problems. There were eight murders in July during one 10-day period.

Said Mayor Omar Bradley: "There is a climate in our community. It has made murder, attempted murder, death by the hands of another not only a happening but it has now become a tradition. The value of human life is greater than the City Charter."

But residents and police hotly contested the council's decision and have vowed to block the \$12.3-million re-

newable contract. Police and residents have accused the mayor of disbanding the department as part of a vendetta for the no-confidence vote officers gave him in February following his removal of the police chief and a captain.

Over the past few months, City Council meetings have been marked by protests and screaming matches. The anger turned physical at one point with Bradley attacking a rival who had asserted that the contract was revenge against the Compton Police Officers Association. Residents said while they were hopeful that the city's crime problem could be turned around, they were angry that the issue was not put to a citywide referendum.

"The sheriff will not come in here," activist Lorraine Cervantes told The Los Angeles Times. "I can bet my life on that. This is a total abuse of power. The council didn't consider the citizens at all."

Protesters said they plan to seek an injunction to prevent the full transfer of power in September. Compton Police Capt. Percy Perrodin, a Bradley foe who was placed on administrative leave last summer, said he too will seek a court order to stop the takeover.

Most of the department's officers, however, will be absorbed by the

Sheriff's Department. LASD Capt. Chuck Jackson, a 28-year veteran who is overseeing the takeover, said that as deputies they will most likely be assigned to work elsewhere. So far, he told The Times, 99 of Compton's 113 sworn officers have passed LASD background checks and have been offered positions.

The Sheriff's Department will be assigning to Compton 189 other patrol officers and support staff to replace them, including additional homicide detectives, gang enforcement officers and narcotics investigators. The city will also become the LASD's first station to have all of its patrol cars outfitted with state-of-the-art video cameras to record traffic stops and interactions with officers. Next year, officials will be able to choose from a list of candidates approved by Sheriff Lee Baca whom they want as captain of the station.

"We are going to get away from politics and get down to business," said Jackson. "We are going to have to gain the community's trust."

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Manus:

Outside monitor, yes. Federal monitor, no.

By Raymond Manus

Should there be outside monitoring of local police forces? Yes. Our form of government relies upon a system of checks and balances to limit abuse by government agents, and the police are no exception.

The people, through legislation, have indicted a strong preference for the presumption of innocence, while local executives proclaim zero tolerance for minor violations of law. Police seize the autos of individuals arrested for drunk or reckless driving, and politicians proclaim that a finding of "not guilty" will not necessarily return the property to its owner. The courts will vigorously protect the rights of accused offenders, but there must be an advocate for the marginalized citizen who is targeted by proactive police strategies but not arrested and protected by judicial process. No matter how infrequent, police misconduct or abuse must not be tolerated, and police mistakes cannot simply be ignored.

Having said that, is there a need for a federal monitor? Emphatically, no! The federal government abdicated its responsibility when it provided the funding to impose 100,000 additional police officers on an unsuspecting population. Local communities fell into the enticing trap of "free money," and now police executives have to deal with the consequences. The extra police personnel allowed local officials to scrutinize public conduct in selected neighborhoods and find some "reasonable suspicion" to increase the number of citizens stopped, questioned, frisked and, in some cases, arrested. Street encounters short of an arrest must be closely monitored and continuously reviewed to protect the rights of citizens, especially in those communities targeted for aggressive police tactics.

However, it is state laws that proscribe conduct, empower police officers and regulate police behavior. When valid laws are being applied inappropriately, the state has the obligation to rem-

(Raymond P. Manus retired as a lieutenant from the New York City Police Department, where he last served with the Office of Management Analysis and Planning.)

edy the situation. The most appropriate role for federal entities is to monitor their own agents who release protected private information, annihilate unpopular religious sects or conveniently change the rules of engagement when it suits their purposes. The federal government should get its own house in order before meddling in local affairs.

In the case of the New York City Police Department, the need for an outside monitor becomes most apparent when police officials fail to realize that internal rules and procedures have the full force of law. After the tragic death of Amadou Diallo, the state attorney general conducted an inquiry into the NYPD's stop-and-frisk conduct. The inquiry uncovered numerous incidents where

concerning police conduct, but provides little useful information describing police practices. To fill the void, the public embraces those singular events that make headlines in the daily tabloids, or the television shows that condense hours of police routine into a half-hour (minus commercials) of action-packed drama. The public forms a perception of the police that may or may not fit with reality. Moreover, different communities may hold diametrically opposite perceptions of the police and the truth may lie somewhere between those two perceptions.

There are at least three distinct processes in which there currently exists an abundance of data concerning the promise and the practice of the

presence of an external state examiner may encourage the commissioner to revisit department rules and hold police officers to the standards therein.

The mission of the state monitor should be to examine management's adherence to its own rules and procedures. When the rules require or prohibit specific police conduct, the monitor would employ standard auditing practices to evaluate conformance with rules. In most cases, as in the three processes previously noted, essential data has been collected and stored in various data bases, where it awaits meaningful analysis. This information and the analysis thereof should be published on a regular basis, with the police depart-

The federal government should get its own house in order before meddling in local affairs.

the narrative in stop-and-frisk reports failed to articulate sufficient justification for the initial stop. The department dismissed this concern, saying that these internal reports were not official documents and did not have to be accurately prepared to satisfy the law. The department's position was that although the reports may have been poor, the stops were good. This response clearly suggests a failure by local officials to provide adequate direction and control over the police exercise of force.

In most cases, direction and control is clearly set forth in departmental rules and procedures that have evolved over time. Such procedures regulate the efficiency and effectiveness of the force. They should not be simply construed as a firewall to protect a municipality from civil liability in cases of police misconduct; they are essential tools to control police behavior. Yet while such tools are in place, there is no independent oversight or auditing entity to measure the department's conformance to these meaningful standards.

The police department routinely collects data

police force: citizen calls to 911 for assistance; routine pickup arrests of offenders, and police interactions with marginalized citizens. The promise exists in the rules and procedures, and the practices resides in the results. These three areas make up the vast majority of police contacts with citizens, yet the public has no accurate measure of police performance. An objective audit of this data would provide useful insights concerning police practices. If the police are behaving admirably with respect to these processes, then such facts should be proudly and publicly displayed. If individual officers are in error, they should be identified and corrected.

The State of New York has the authority and the responsibility to hold subordinates, including local elected and appointed officials, accountable for their conduct on behalf of the public trust. If the police commissioner honestly believes rules and procedures are simply internal instruments to be ignored with impunity, he should be removed as incompetent. If the commissioner misspoke, the

ment given an opportunity to respond to issues raised. Rather than create a whole new set of reporting procedures to satisfy a federal monitor, the state monitor would ensure that local laws were being enforced by local elected officials.

It is important to recognize that what you look for, you can find. A federal monitor will be directed to audit specific records as predetermined in a consent decree. The police may easily learn to prepare the appropriate records that satisfy the narrow reporting requirement without improving police performance. By agreement, the federal rules will be fixed in advance and clearly enforced, while police practices routinely require flexibility and discretion. It is unlikely that this rigid combination is in the best interest of the people it intends to protect. A state auditor would not be preconditioned to find specific misconduct or be limited in the records subject to examination as new patterns may develop. The results of objective audits would be available to assist internal investigations in the police department, as well as the office of the district attorney in appropriate cases, when an audit discovers misconduct that rises to the level of criminal behavior.

An unintended but no less welcome byproduct of objective audits would be to promote feedback to individual officers who truly want to serve the public. Officers who believed their actions corrected a situation may find that matters had in fact festered and erupted into a situation requiring another police officer to respond and make an arrest. Some officers will be encouraged to look beyond the immediate arrest to the eventual outcome and realize the value of alternatives to arrest in certain instances. Conscientious officers will focus upon suspicious conduct, not convenient profiles, before deciding to stop and question individuals in high-crime areas. Absent objective feedback, these officers may have developed inappropriate habits and practices that would not otherwise be changed. A federal monitor, designed to find fault and discipline officers, is not likely to provide the openness necessary to promote improved police performance.

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The right to remain silent takes on a new meaning

A card handed out by Fairfax County, Va., detectives to victims involved in high-profile or sensitive cases, informing them of their right to refuse interviews by reporters, has caused concern among some journalists who believe the practice has the potential to interfere with news gathering.

The so-called victims advisory cards read: "You have the right to refuse or grant interviews," and, in another section: "You will be given advice important to protecting yourself and this investigation, but there is no legal requirement to contact police before an interview."

Warren Carmichael, director of public information for the Fairfax County Police Department, said the cards are not meant to be anti-media, but rather an extension of the services provided by the agency's witnesses and victims services section. The palm cards, he told Law Enforcement News, were prompted by several incidents in which victims were either taken by surprise when the media showed up or when interviews were given without enough safeguards in place to protect their identity. In some cases, Carmichael noted,

Police remind crime victims of their right to clam up when questioned by reporters.

victims inadvertently revealed information that was being withheld to preserve the integrity of an investigation.

"We did have an instance last fall where a local television reporter interviewed the mother of a 5-year-old boy who had been the victim of an attempted sexual assault and in so doing, also showed the boy's picture," he said. "That caused us to get around to doing what we had been talking about doing for several years."

But members of the Society of Professional Journalists, a group that includes a broad range of media professionals, said the practice could have an impact on whether immigrants and those who do not know their rights decide to speak with reporters.

"People who are told by police, 'Call us first before you talk to a reporter,' are going to listen and not talk," said Bob Becker, a member of the

society's District of Columbia chapter.

It is not the Fairfax County department that concerns the group, Becker said, but rather the precedent it sets. Under the department's guidelines, the cards will only be given to detectives working in such areas as homicide, sex crimes and robbery, and they will be specifically cautioned against recommending that victims refuse interviews, Carmichael said. But he acknowledged that the department has received hundreds of inquiries from other law enforcement agencies.

"I have no problem with what Mr. Carmichael says about doing it right," said Becker. "But not all police departments do. And lots of detectives on the street tell witnesses not to talk to reporters."

Carmichael said he has sent other departments copies of the card and the procedures the department has established for using them. "I have cautioned these agencies when they call that these have to be used judiciously and should not be used to cut off victim interviews," he said. "Of course, I cannot be responsible for what other agencies do. In fact, I've seen a couple of versions that are worded somewhat more strongly than ours and would tend to discourage victims."

Headlines are not enough

Affirmative-action programs looking a little black & blue
The jury is still out on community policing
It's a mother
Time to rethink academy & field training
Maternity-leave
En force is too much

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Law Enforcement News

(7800)

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

Racial slurs are cause(way) for alarm

Timothy Fondren, chief of the Lake Pontchartrain, La., Causeway Police, abruptly resigned July 12, in the aftermath of a private watchdog group's release of tape recordings of his second-in-command making racial slurs and telling officers he would help them dodge civil rights complaints.

The emerging scandal also toppled the causeway's assistant general manager, Will Griffin, who announced his retirement.

A retired New Orleans police major, Felix Loicano, will replace the 37-year-old Fondren, who had served with the Causeway police force for 14 years. In light of the scandal, Loicano, a former head of the NOPD's Public Integrity Division, has been conducting an internal review of the Causeway Police's enforcement policies and coordinating officer sensitivity training.

The general manager of the causeway, Hunter O. Wagner Jr., was reportedly surprised by Fondren's resignation, but said that Griffin's retirement, while related to problems stemming from the tapes, is something that Griffin had been talking about for months.

He also noted that Fondren had "caught some flak" since the tape recordings of the chief's top aide were released by the Metropolitan Crime Commission in March. "Problems have been wrought because of the tapes," Wagner told The New Orleans Times-Picayune. "We have all been tarnished to some extent by Guagliardo's statements, and I think we're all embarrassed by it."

Wagner's comments referred to Major Ronald Guagliardo, who, at a June 1998 staff meeting, told eight officers of the department's Huey P. Long Bridge division that he didn't care what they did to black drivers, provided they told him before any complaint was filed. Guagliardo, who was a captain at the time, laced his remarks with expletives and racial slurs. He was immediately suspended after the tapes were released, and later fired.

The state attorney general's office and U.S. attorney's office have launched separate investigations of the Causeway police, but the results of those inquiries have not yet been released.

Program Manager

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Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER

18-Dec. 4 (Monday evenings). Professional Security Management Course (includes preparation for the Certified Protection Professional examination). Presented by the Security Management Institute, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York. \$425.

20-22. Advanced Field Training Presented by the National Institute of Ethics, Hartford, Conn.

20-22. Advanced Field Training Presented by the National Institute of Ethics, Monroe, Wis.

25. Integrity Leadership — Front-Line Supervisors. Presented by the National Institute of Ethics, Rockville, Md.

25-27. Street Survival 2000. Presented by Calibre Press, Boise, Idaho. \$199.

25-29. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

26. Managing Marginal Employees. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass. \$95.

27. Managing the Media. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, York, Me. \$95.

OCTOBER

2-3. Basic Defensive Folding Knife. Presented by CQC Service Group, Epping, N.H.

2-4. Community Policing for Traffic Of-

ficers Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.

2-4. Advanced Internal Affairs: Proactive Steps for Corruption Prevention. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Knoxville, Tenn. \$480/\$380.

2-6. Criminal Investigation Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

2-13. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

3. Connecting with your Community. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

5-6. IA Trak for Windows. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$395.

9-13. Practical Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

9-13. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

9-14. MapInfo/Crime Mapping & Analysis. Presented by the National Law Enforcement & Corrections Technology Center-Rocky Mountain, Denver.

10-12. Street Survival 2000. Presented by Calibre Press, Green Bay, Wis. \$199.

11-14. National Conference on Science & the Law. Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, San Diego, Calif. \$150.

16-17. Civil Remedies for Nuisance Abatement. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Alexandria, Va. \$385/\$285.

16-19. Comprehensive Staff Inspections Training. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

16-27. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

17. Effective Performance Appraisals. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

17-20. Internal Affairs: Creating & Maintaining an Ethical Organization. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

18. Policing with a Personal Touch. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

19-20. Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Troubled Youth. Presented by Youth Change, Albuquerque, N.M. \$149.

22-28. Providing Executive Protection. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute, Winchester, Va. \$2,900.

23-24. Risk Management for Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Cape May, N.J. \$385/\$285.

23-26. Planning, Designing & Constructing Police Facilities. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Alexandria, Va. \$535/\$435.

23-27. Violent Anti-Government Groups & Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

23-27. Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

23-27. Advanced Narcotic Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

24-25. Critical Incident Management. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

24-25. Use of Force Instructor Course. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council, Dallas. \$350.

25-27. Police Law & Legal Issues: What Every Police Manager Needs to Know About the Law. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington Township, N.J. \$460/\$360.

26. Command Power through Delegation.

Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

26-27. Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Troubled Youth. Presented by Youth Change, Kansas City, Mo. \$149.

29-Nov. 1. The Protectors: A Professional Pistol Defense Program. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute, Berryville, Va. \$995.

30-Nov. 1. Advanced Tactical Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Roanoke, Va. \$480/\$380.

30-Nov. 1. Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.

30-Nov. 3. Managing the Patrol Function. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

30-Nov. 3. Crime Scene Processing. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$550.

30-Nov. 10. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

31-Nov. 2. Street Survival 2000. Presented by Calibre Press, Sacramento, Calif. \$199.

NOVEMBER

1-3. Eastern Armed Robbery Conference. Hosted by the Virginia Beach Police Department, Virginia Beach, Va. \$100/\$75.

2-3. Use of Force Instructor Course. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council, Chicago. \$350.

6-10. Managing Criminal Investigators & Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

6-10. Verbal Judo — Train the Trainer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$575.

6-10. Street Gung Identification & Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

6-17. Police Motorcycle Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$1,100.

6-17. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, St. Petersburg, Fla. \$695.

7-9. Street Survival 2000. Presented by

Calibre Press, Seattle, Wash. \$199.

13-17. Cultural Diversity Train-the-Trainer. Presented by the Southwest Law Enforcement Institute, Richardson, Texas. \$495/\$395.

13-17. Child Abuse Seminar. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute, Los Angeles.

13-17. Verbal Judo Instructor II. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$575.

13-17. Train the Trainer/Report Writing for Law Enforcement Instructors. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

13-17. Management of the K-9 Unit. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

13-17. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

14-15. Use of Force Instructor Course. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council, Las Vegas. \$350.

14-16. Street Survival 2000. Presented by Calibre Press, San Antonio, Texas. \$199.

14-17. Child Protection Conference 2000. Presented by the Edmonton Police Service, Banff, Alberta, Canada. \$428 Canadian. Call Sherri Fitzpatrick, 1-877-538-3368, or e-mail sheriffitzpatrick@police.edmonton.ab.ca

14-17. Implementing Community Policing. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

15. Strategic Planning. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

27-Dec. 1. Police Traffic Radar Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

27-Dec. 1. Fiscal Management for Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

27-Dec. 15. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

28. Raid Planning. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

29-Dec. 1. Field Training for Communications Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$395.

For further information:

Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2760. (847) 498-5680. Fax: (847) 498-6869. E-mail: staff@calibrepress.com. Web: www.calibrepress.com.

Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, 1-800-368-3757. Web: www.calea.org

CQC Service Group, 8 Kingsbury Lane, Billerica, MA 01862. (978) 667-5591.

Delinquency Control Institute, P.O. Box 77902, Los Angeles CA 90099-3334. (213) 743-2497. Fax: (213) 743-2313. E-mail: lar@usc.edu. Web: www.usc.edu/dept/spdd/dci.

Eastern Armed Robbery Conference, P.O. Box 5772, Wilmington, DE 19808-0772. (856) 863-9550. Fax: (856) 863-1183. Web: www.earc.org

Executive Protection Institute, Highlander Lodge, P.O. Box 802, Berryville, VA 22611. (540) 554-2540. Web: www.personalprotection.com.

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (800) 627-5480. Fax: (860) 653-0788. E-mail: dhutch4848@aol.com. Web: www.patriotweb.com/hlet

Institute Of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 12000 Alumni Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32224-2678. (904) 620-1PTM. Fax: (904) 620-2453. Web: www.unf.edu/iptm.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1-800-THE-IACP. Fax: (703) 836-4543.

National Conference on Science & the Law, Institute for Law & Justice, 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 684-5300. Fax: (703) 739-5533. E-mail:

nijcsa@ij.org.

National Criminal Justice Training Council, P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (262) 279-5735. Fax: (262) 279-5758. E-mail: NCJTC@aol.com. Web: www.lawenforcementexpert.com.

National Institute of Ethics, 1060 West State Rd. 434, Suite 164, Longwood, FL 32760. (407) 339-0322. Fax: (407) 339-7139. Web: <http://www.ethicsinstitute.com>.

National Law Enforcement & Corrections Technology Center-Rocky Mountain, Attn: Alisa Anthony, (800) 416-8086. Fax: (303) 871-2500. E-mail: nlectc@du.edu. Web: www.nlectc.org.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Wellesley, MA 02457. (781) 239-7033. Fax: (781) 237-4724. Web: www.neilem.com.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011 or (847) 491-5476. Web: <http://www.nwu.edu/traffic>.

R.E.B. Training International Inc., P.O. Box 845, Stoddard, N.H. 03464. (603) 446-9393. Fax: (603) 446-9394. Web: www.rebtraining.com.

Security Management Institute, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 10th Ave., New York, NY 10019. (212) 237-8638. Fax: (212) 237-8637. E-mail: cjcsmitr@jjay.cuny.edu.

Southern Law Enforcement Foundation, 11814 Coursey Blvd., Suite 330, Baton Rouge, LA 70816. (225) 295-9450. Fax: (225) 295-9451.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (972) 664-3468. Fax: (972) 699-7172. E-mail: slei@swlegal.org.



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Plus:

You have the right to remain silent

Police remind crime victims that they don't have to talk to reporters.

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What They Are Saying:

"The officer involved in the chase [should] not be the officer who physically apprehends the suspect. The officer. . . who was the primary driver in the chase vehicle should stand off to the side and hit a punching bag while his partner does the arrest."

— Criminologist Geoffrey Alpert, on the videotaped beating of a suspect in Philadelphia. (Story, Page 1.)